

## PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns are 7

Call them magical words even

I WE YOU THEY HE SHE IT -2

Personal pronouns are 7

I என்றால் நான்

We நாம் நாங்கள்

You நீ நீங்கள்

They அவர்கள் அவைகள்

He அவன் she அவள் it அது-2

I -me, mine ஆகும்

They -their, theirs, them ஆகும்

Me என்னை எனக்கு என்னிடம்

Their - என்றால் அவர்களுடைய

My- என்னுடைய

Theirs - என்றால் அவர்களுடையது

Mine – என்னுடையது

Them - என்றால் அவை, அவர்களை,  
அவர்களுக்கு, , அவர்களிடம்

We - our, ours, us ஆகும்

He - his, him ஆகும்

Our- எங்களுடைய

His – அவனுடையது , அவனுடைய

Ours- எங்களுடையது

Him – என்றால் அவனை, அவனிடம்-2

Us- எங்களை எங்களுக்கு எங்களிடம்

She - her, hers ஆகும்

You - your, yours, you ஆகும்

Her- அவளுடைய, அவளுக்கு

Your உன்னுடைய உங்களுடைய

Her - என்றால் அவளை, அவளிடம்-2

Yours என்றால் உன்னுடையது

It - it, its ஆகும்

You என்றால் உன்னை உங்களை  
உங்களுக்கு உங்களிடம்

It – என்றால் அது, அதற்கு

Its – என்றால் அதனுடைய

<b>Subject Pronoun</b>	<b>Object Pronoun</b>	<b>Possessive Adjectives</b>	<b>Possessive Pronoun</b>	<b>Reflexive Pronoun</b>
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself

### **There are several types of pronouns.**

- A **pronoun** is a word such as *we*, *them*, or *anyone* that replaces a noun or another pronoun.
- Pronouns must match the **number** and **gender** of the noun they stand for and be in a **case** (form) that matches its function.
- Pronouns have the same functions as nouns: They may act as **subjects** and **subject complements**, **direct objects**, **indirect objects**, and **objects of prepositions**.
  
- Here is an explanation of the nine types of pronouns:

- 1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS**
- 2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**
- 3. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS**
- 4. RELATIVE PRONOUNS**
- 5. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS**
- 6. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**
- 7. INTENSIVE PRONOUNS**
- 8. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**
- 9. RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS**

## **A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS:**

Personal pronouns refer to specific persons, places, or things.

## **B. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:** Possessive pronouns act as adjectives that show ownership.

## **C. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS:** Indefinite pronouns are noun substitutes that are not specific (definite) in meaning.

### **1. Indefinite pronouns fall into two categories:**

*anybody, anyone, anything, everybody, everyone, everything, nobody, none, no one, nothing, somebody, someone, something*

Example: *Nothing* gets accomplished without some effort.

*all, another, any, both, each, either, few, many, neither, one, some, several.*

Examples: *Several* are planning to fly to New York.

### **2. Indefinite pronouns may be singular or plural.**

## **D. RELATIVE PRONOUNS:** A relative pronoun connects (relates) an adjective clause or a noun clause to the rest of the sentence.

### **1. Relative pronouns that introduce adjective clauses:**

*who      whose      whom      which      that*

### **2. Relative pronouns that introduce noun clauses:**

*Who      whom      what      which      whose  
Whoever      whomever      whatever      whichever      that*

## **E. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS:** An interrogative pronoun introduces a question.

*Who whom what which whose  
whoever whomever whatever whichever*

**F. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS:** The four demonstrative pronouns point out nouns. They often act as

1.) Adjectives, indicating which person(s), places(s), or thing(s) are being referred to or as

2.) Noun substitutes when the noun is understood.

*this that these those*

**G. INTENSIVE PRONOUNS:** Intensive pronouns emphasize nouns or other pronouns. They immediately follow the noun they emphasize. If an intensive pronoun is omitted, the sentence will still make sense grammatically.

Singular:      *myself*                  *yourself*                  *himself*  
*herself*                  *itself*

Plural:            *ourselves*                  *yourselves*  
*themselves*

**H. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS:** Reflexive pronouns rename subjects of action verbs. They function as various types of objects. If the reflexive pronoun is omitted, the sentence will not make sense. Note that the following list is the same as the list of intensive pronouns above.

Singular:    *myself*    *yourself*    *himself*    *herself*    *itself*  
Plural:            *ourselves*                  *yourselves*                  *themselves*

**I. RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS:** Reciprocal pronouns refer to individual parts of a proceeding Plural noun.

*Each other*                  *one another*